

12: Cushing E-5 (1881) 1882
NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

487 bare, smooth face of a cliff which slopes
491 at an angle of forty-five, fifty, even
sometimes sixty degrees. The surface,
after being roughened, is overlaid with
little branches of cedar, upon which
larger sticks and stones of great weight
are laid, the whole being filled in with
dirt and a sufficient quantity of pebbles
to guard against washing away. If
such a surface be interrupted by a crevice,
the two sides of the latter are
notched, a fragment of rock fitted in,
and the whole covered as before described.
Considerable nerve is required,
however, to pass these trails. The foothold
is always uncertain, and one of
these oblique zones, along the centre of
which the trail passes, is bounded below
by fifteen hundred feet of jagged, rapidly
descending rock-masses; above, by
two or three hundred feet of beetling,
rotten cliffs.

231 Besides their horses, which are adventurers
as wonderful as the Indians themselves,
through their canon training, they have
a few dogs, often wolfish, always mongrel,
and six or eight lonely cats, which are
extravagantly prized by their possessors,
and well fed, yet so worried by dogs and
children that they resemble half-starved
wild beasts of the feline tribe rather than
the descendants of the sleek, domesticated
animal of civilization. Not unfrequently
beautiful little coyotes are to be seen about
the camp, and these, as the emblems of
[776] his own ancestry, his national deity,
are affectionately fondled and petted by
the Ha-va-su-pai; being allowed a place
at the family bowl even in preference to
the women or children. Add to these
certain sand lizards and many noisy birds
of prey, kept more for their feathers
than as pets, and the list of Ha-va-su-pai
domestication is complete.

521 During intervals in the labor of the
46 fields, the men may always be seen
gathered in groups of six or ten, chatting
together; and the women, always busy,
exchange visits while at work

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● 521 about the fire, and the visitor is scarcely
461 distinguishable from the hostess, as
she shares with her all duties in which
the latter may be engaged. So also,
when at work in the fields, the women
are prone to gather in busy little groups,
where their talk and merriment, free
from the restraint of the men, are louder
than about the household fire.

857 The children are always boisterously
at play, the girls with the boys, and are
touchingly affectionate toward one another.
The youth gather on level spots
and run races, or play games of chance
by the hour. They are fond of displaying
themselves on horseback; two,
sometimes even three, mounting some
little pony, and wildly galloping up and
down the paths which thread the corn-
fields where the women and girls are at
work. They improve their marksmanship
and gain local celebrity, vying with
one another in firing at the marks of
nature's hand about the great cliffs of
their subterranean home.

623 Councils among the members of the
643 tribe are incessant, though very rarely
attended by the chiefs in a body, and
never, save on occasions of the utmost
gravity, by the head chief, Ko-hót.

648 As illustrative of this, I may give the
609 following example: When I entered the
643 cañon, warned of the characteristics of
the Ha-va-su-pai by Pu-lá-ka-kai, I made
a rule, in the first council, that any trade
sealed by the customary hand-shake and
"a-hó-ni-ga," or "thanks," should be re-
garded as final. During one of the four
[439] days of our stay, Pu-lá-ka-kai traded
one of his jades for a quantity of things,
among which was a famously large buck-
skin. The next morning, the evil-look-
ing, one-eyed fellow who had purchased
the horse returned to trade back, or
have the difference split by a return of
the buckskin. Pu-lá-ka-kai asked my
permission, and I tersely refused. The
man went away, soon coming back with
a noisy, low-browed crowd, which in-
creased in size and noisiness, until, to-

[P 554B] á [i.e., horse. Analyd]